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AGRARIAN REFORM INCREASES SMALL FARMS AND INCOMES;
RECLAMATION EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL ACREAGE

1949 DATA REVEALS PROGRESS OVER 1948 -- Vjesnik, No 1522, 25 Mar 50

Through the agrarian reform, the peasants of Croatia received 157,700 hectares of land after the liberation. Many farms of less than 2 hectares were increased from 2 to 10 hectares. Farms of over 35 hectares no longer exist in Croatia.

The results of the agrarian reform in Croatia can be seen from the following table:

Size of Farms (in ha)

No of Farms
1939 1948

2 to 5	192,872	258,891
5 to 10	88,772	100,857
10 to 20	23,810	20,826
20	4,678	1,283

In 1949, the national revenue for Yugoslavia from the population was 24,300,000,000 dinars, or 15.2 percent of the total revenue, while the revenue from the economy amounted to 106,900,000,000 dinars. In 1950, the national revenue from the population is expected to be 20,100,000,000 dinars or 11.6 percent of the total revenue, which is 3,200,000,000 dinars less than in 1949, while the national revenue from the economy is expected to be 129,700,000,000 dinars.

The following table shows the percentage of the total income received and the percentage of the total taxes paid by the various groups of farm population in Yugoslavia in 1948:

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<u>No of Families</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Tax</u>
47.7	17.3	5.3
36.0	38.7	21.0
10.1	19.7	18.9
6.2	24.3	54.9

In prewar Yugoslavia, a farmer received 1,000 dinars for a 400-kilogram cow. With that money he was able to buy one plow, 3,300 bricks, 1,443 kilograms of cement, or 5 meters of cloth. At present for such a cow he receives, according to tied prices, 6,000 dinars, 3 plows, 5,582 bricks, 4,063 kilograms of cement, or 11 meters of cloth.

In 1939, in exchange for 100 kilograms of wheat, a farmer received 50.6 kilograms of salt, 21.7 liters of petroleum, 10 kilograms of sugar, 30 packages of cigarettes, or 220 kilograms of cement. At present, for the same amount of wheat a farmer receives 137 kilograms of salt, 37.4 liters of petroleum, 12.5 kilograms of sugar, 103 packages of cigarettes, or 280 kilograms of cement.

In exchange for 100 kilograms of corn, a farmer in 1939 could buy 33.6 kilograms of salt, 14.4 liters of petroleum, 9.2 kilograms of axles for wagons, or 20 packages of cigarettes. At present, for the same amount of corn, he can buy 94.3 kilograms of salt, 25.7 liters of petroleum, 11.2 kilograms of axles, or 70 packages of cigarettes.

In exchange for 100 kilograms of peas, a farmer before the war could buy 8.6 square meters of window glass, 29 sickles, or 10 axes. At present, for the same amount of peas, he can buy 10.8 square meters of glass, 40 sickles, or 12.5 axes.

In 1939, in exchange for one pair of high shoes, a farmer had to give 195 kilograms of wheat or 292 kilograms of corn. At present, according to tied prices, he has to give only 145 kilograms of wheat or 212 kilograms of corn for one pair of shoes.

The Yugoslav agricultural machinery industry in 1948 and 1949 produced the following amounts of machinery:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Horsedrawn plows	26,323	41,632
Horsedrawn cultivators	5,650	9,730
Harrows	10,849	20,924
Seed separators	904	1,310
Threshing machines	539	581
Motor selectors	5	133
Mowers	313	367

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During 1948 and 1949, Yugoslav agriculture received 700 incubators, 120,000 tons of artificial fertilizer, 28,000 tons of insecticides and fungicides, and over 240 million dinars worth of veterinary equipment. By the end of 1951, the agricultural machinery industry will produce 34 million kilograms of tools and machines.

In 1949, Yugoslavia had 118 agricultural schools and colleges with 14,000 students. Recently four more agricultural colleges, 44 technical schools, and 36 one-year agricultural schools were opened. By 1951, agriculture will have acquired 3,000 more agronomists, 800 more veterinarians, 4,400 more agricultural technicians, and 28,000 more semiskilled technicians.

In 1945, the tractors of agricultural machinery stations tilled 230,000 hectares of land in Yugoslavia, and in 1948, 860,000 hectares. In 1948, agricultural machinery stations owned 4,200 tractors. One tractor tilled 211 hectares of land in 1948, in comparison to 182 hectares in 1947, 138 hectares in 1946, and 72 hectares in 1945.

In Croatia, 380,000 jutro of land are flooded every fall. Of this area, 150,000 jutro are swamps. Another million jutro in the Posavina, Podravina, and Baranja regions are protected from floods from the Sava, Drava, and Danube rivers, but are not arable because the surface water has not as yet been drained.

Reclamation of 103,000 hectares began in Croatia in 1947. This year 3,666 hectares of new land will be cultivated on Sinjsko Polje. The federal investments for reclamation in 1950 in all Yugoslavia amount to 1,695,000,000 dinars or 130 times more than in 1939.

By the end of 1951, the Croatian grain supply from reclaimed areas will be 700,000 quintals.

The federal investments for agriculture in all Yugoslavia were 1,677,000,000 dinars in 1947, 6,933,000,000 dinars in 1948, and 11,095,000,000 dinars in 1949, and are expected to be 18,045,000,000 dinars in 1950. The cooperative sector alone is scheduled to receive about 13 billion dinars.

In 1949, Croatian agricultural cooperatives owned 300 machine stations with 708 farm machines and 1,703 farm tools.

Farm work cooperatives in Croatia, by the middle of 1949, owned 182 tractors 293 threshing machines, 1,626 sowing machines, 11,587 horsedrawn plows, and numerous small machines.

MONTENEGRO RECLAIMS MORE TERRITORY -- Pobjeda, No 60, 12 Mar 50

With the reclamation of Barsko Polje, Buljaricko Polje, Mrcevske, and Saliotsko Polje, a total of 3,250 additional hectares of land will be available for agriculture in Montenegro. In 1949, 1,000 hectares of land were reclaimed in Ljeskopolje. Another 2,550 hectares will be reclaimed in Ljeskopolje, including 700 hectares in Ljeskopolje forest, 150 hectares in Bersko Polje, and 300 hectares in the Farmak region. After these areas are reclaimed, their production of wheat and corn will be increased 150 percent.

In the near future, 6,000 hectares of the Bjelopavlicka Plain land will be reclaimed. On the Stojko Polje, 6,500 hectares of reclaimed land are covered with fruit trees. The levees on the Bojana River protect 26,000 hectares from floods. In addition to cotton fields, good fish ponds will be established here.

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After the reclamation work is completed, an additional 46,000 hectares of arable land will be available for cultivation in Montenegro. If the present proportion of crops is maintained after the reclamation is completed, 55,527,500 kilograms of wheat and corn and 9,760,000 kilograms of clover or 8,015,000 additional kilograms of grain will be gained over what is now produced from all the planted areas in Montenegro.

Because climatic conditions permit the growing of various industrial plants in an area of 34,000 hectares and various tropical fruits in an area of about 3,000 hectares, the usefulness of the reclaimed areas will be increased several times. After Skadar Lake is drained, 7,000 hectares of land will be planted with long-staple cotton. One harvest of cotton alone will bring 132 million dinars.

VOJVODINA PRODUCES 40 PERCENT OF YUGOSLAV GRAIN -- Glas, No 1481, 29 Mar 50

One fifth of all the arable land in Yugoslavia is located in the Vojvodina, which occupies only 9 percent of all the territory in Yugoslavia. The Vojvodina, produces roughly 40 percent of all the grain produced in Yugoslavia, or an average of 1,620 kilograms per capita per year?

The Vojvodina has more than 700 large socialized estates which cover over 600,000 hectares of land. Together with state farms, the large socialized estates cover 45 percent of the arable territory in the Vojvodina.

Dr Viktor Najgebauer, chairman of the pedagogical section of the Institute for Agricultural Research in Novi Sad, said recently that 60,000 jutro of waste land of the Pannonian desert will be transformed, in the near future, into fertile vineyards, orchards, cotton fields, and castor bean fields.

The 290-kilometer Danube-Tisa-Danube canal will irrigate 500,000 hectares of land in the Vojvodina. Experts have estimated that on the irrigated areas the average yield of wheat will increase from 13.7 to more than 35 metric centners per hectare, of corn from 23.5 to over 46 metric centners per hectare, and of sugar beets from 197 to over 412 metric centners per hectare. The average yield of vegetables will be four times as large as it is at present. The total harvest of wheat on the irrigated land will be increased by about 11,500 carloads, corn by over 37,000 carloads, and vegetables by over 30,000 carloads.

SERBIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRESSES -- Glas, No 1454, 26 Feb 50

In a recent speech, Peter Stambolic, Premier of Serbia, announced that 5,000 workers were employed in 1947 in the exploitation of forests in Serbia, and that in 1949, 12,000 such workers were employed. The 1947 production of lumber was valued at 468 million dinars, while the 1949 production was equivalent to 1,013,859,000 dinars. During the last three planning years, 33,000 hectares of land were covered with forests, 81,500 hectares were reclaimed, and 263 million trees were planted.

Thus far, 130,000 agricultural families have joined farm labor cooperatives in Serbia.

The socialist sector in Serbia owns 18 percent of the total agricultural area.

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